

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-5, and 7 were pending and under consideration in the application.

In the Office Action of May 4, 2009 claims 1, 3-5, and 7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as being unpatentable over Cariffe, U.S. 6,281,872 (hereinafter, “*Cariffe*”) in view of Barrett, et al., U.S. 5,301,036 (hereinafter, “*Barrett*”).

In response, the independent claims, claims 1, 5, and 7 are hereby being amended for clarity. No new matter is being added

Cariffe describes an editor software program for implementing a rotation interface for an image independently of a mirror attribute. In response to a rotation control selection of a current angle of rotation, an image is rotated to the current angle of rotation. *Cariffe*, 1:5-25. In Fig. 2 of *Cariffe*, reproduced below for the convenience of the Examiner, a user interface for the editor software is illustrated, where element 41 is a digitally represented image to be edited. The illustrated image (of flowers viewed through a divided-light window) may be edited by the user who may crop, zoom in or out, cut or paste, rotate, and otherwise edit digitally represented image 41. *Cariffe*, 2:15-40.

As the Office Action conceded, *Cariffe* fails to teach or suggest an image-processing unit operable to perform any combination of (i) rotating a print-medium image, (ii) rotating a print image, and (iii) simultaneously rotating both the print image and the print-medium image. In fact, *Cariffe* completely fails to teach or suggest either rotating or displaying a print-medium image in any manner, both of which features being recited in each of the independent claims. The Office Action’s assertion at page 2 to the contrary, that element 41 somehow “shows the print medium or the paper and the flower superimposed together” has no support in the actual disclosure of *Cariffe*. Element 41 is never described in *Cariffe* as being or including a print-medium image. Indeed, the word “medium” is not found in *Cariffe* in any context, nor are possible synonyms such as “paper” or “sheet”.

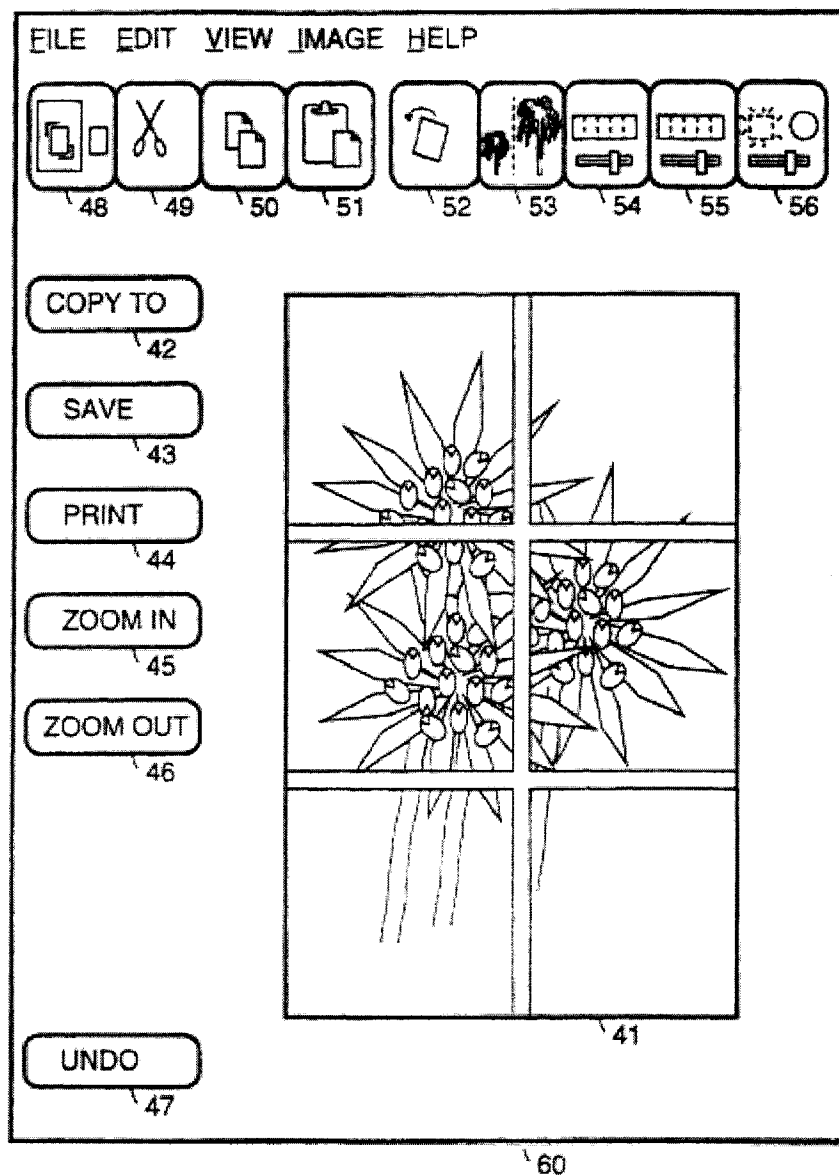


FIGURE 2

To reach a conclusion of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103, an examiner is required to “step backward in time and into the shoes worn by a hypothetical “person of ordinary skill in the art” when the invention was unknown and just before it was made.” MPEP, 2142. In view of the factual information present at that time, the examiner is then required to “make a determination whether the claimed invention “as a whole” would have been obvious at that time

to that person.” *Id.* “Knowledge of applicant’s disclosure must be put aside in reaching this determination.” *Id.* “Impermissible hindsight must be avoided and the legal conclusion must be reached on the basis of the facts gleaned from the prior art.” *Id.*

Here, since digitally represented image 41 is never described in *Cariffe* as being or including a print-medium image, it appears the Office Action relied on Applicant’s disclosure and engaged in impermissible hindsight to find that element 41 of *Cariffe* reads on Applicants’ print-medium image.

Accordingly *Cariffe* fails to teach or suggest displaying and rotating a print-medium image, as recited in each of independent claims 1, 5, and 7.

Barrett fails to cure this deficiency. *Barrett* discloses a printing system and rotation/page placement techniques wherein a received digital image is rotated at 90 degree increments in order to provide a desired output orientation and placement. *Barrett*’s disclosure relates to reproduction of printed matter compatible with standard print media where the desired output may have various form factors (e.g., book-form signatures, calendars, etc.). *Barrett*, abstract, col. 1 lines 34-40, and figure 11.

Barrett fails to teach or suggest a display unit that displays a print-medium image and a print image superimposed on a rectangular frame representing an outline of a sheet serving as a print medium, wherein said print image results from rotating the captured image data by a selected rotation angle, said rotation angle being selectable within a range of one to ninety degrees; and an image-processing unit capable of performing any combination of (i) rotating the print-medium image, (ii) rotating the print image, and (iii) simultaneously rotating both the print image and the print-medium image wherein said image-processing unit rotates, in response to a user input, an orientation of the print medium relative to the print image by the selected rotation angle.

Because this feature is not taught or suggested by the cited prior art, the Office Action fails to establish that the invention as a whole is obvious in light thereof. See MPEP 2143.03.

“All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art.” In re Wilson, 424 F. 2d 1382, 1385.(CCPA 1970)

As a result, independent claims 1, 5, and 7, and claims depending from claim 1, claims 3 and 4, are patentable over the cited prior art.

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that claims 1, 3-5, and 7 are allowable and that the application is in condition for allowance. Early notice to that effect is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes that, for any reason, direct contact with Applicants' attorney would help advance the prosecution of this case to finality, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number given below, for purposes of arranging for a telephonic interview. Any communication initiated by this paragraph should be deemed an Applicant-Initiated Interview.

If any further fees are required in connection with the filing of this amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3140.

Respectfully submitted,

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